

Kentucky



Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumb'ring at his back."

D. BRADFORD, Editor.

LEXINGTON, KY. THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1839.

NO. 46.—VOL. 54.

PRINTED EVERY THURSDAY,
BY JAMES VIRDEN,
No. 6 & 7, Hunt's Row, Water Street,
FOR DANIEL BRADFORD,
Publisher of the Laws of the U. States.

Publishing Office, Main Street, a few doors below Breman's Hotel.

TERMS.

SUBSCRIPTION.—For one year, in advance, \$2 50; if not paid within six months, \$3 00, and if not paid within the year, \$3 50.

No paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the Editor.

LETTERS sent by mail to the Editor, must be POST PAID, or they will not be taken out of the Office.

ADVERTISING.—One square of 14 lines, or less, 3 times, \$1 50; 3 months, \$4; 6 months, \$7 50; 12 months, \$15. Longer ones in proportion.

A Real Blessing to Mothers.

DA. WM. EVANS' CELEBRATED SOOTHING SYRUP, FOR CHILDREN CUTTING THEIR TEETH.

This infallible remedy has preserved hundreds of children, when thought past recovery, from convulsions. As soon as the Syrup is rubbed on the gums, the child will recover. This preparation is so innocent, so efficacious, and so pleasant, that no child will refuse to let its gums be rubbed with it. When infants are at the age of four months, though there is no appearance of teeth, one bottle should be used on the gums to open the pores. Parents should never be without the Syrup in the nursery where there are young children; for if a child wakes in the night with pain in the gums, the Syrup immediately gives ease by opening the pores and healing the gums, thereby preventing Convulsions, Fevers, &c.

The passage of the teeth through the gums produces troublesome and dangerous symptoms. It is known by mothers that there is a great irritation in the mouth and gums during the process. The gums swell, the secretion and saliva is increased, the child is seized with frequent and sudden fits of crying, watchings, starting in the sleep, and spasms of peculiar parts: the child shrieks with extreme violence, and thrusts its fingers into its mouth. If these precursory symptoms are not speedily alleviated, spasmodic convulsions universally supervene, and soon cause the dissolution of the infant. Mothers who have their babes afflicted with these distressing symptoms, should apply Dr. Wm. Evans' celebrated Soothing Syrup, which has preserved hundreds of infants when thought past recovery, from being suddenly attacked with that fatal malady, convulsions.

DIRECTIONS.

■■■ Please shake the bottle when first opened ■■■

When children begin to be in pain with their teeth shooting in their gums, put a little of the Syrup in a tea-spoon, and with a finger let the child's gums be rubbed for two or three minutes, three times a day. It must not be put to the breast immediately, for the milk would take the syrup off too soon. When the teeth are just coming through their gums, mothers should immediately apply the syrup, it will prevent their children having a fever, and undergoing that painful operation of lancing the gums, which always makes the next tooth much harder to come through, and sometimes causes death.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR A BOTTLE.

A gentleman who has made the trial of Dr. W. Evans' Soothing Syrup in his family, (in case of a teething child,) wishes us to state that he found it entirely effectual in relieving pain in the gums, and preventing the consequences which sometimes follow. We cheerfully comply with his request.—*New York Sun.*

We believe it is generally acknowledged by those who have tried it that the soothng syrup for children cutting their teeth, advertised in another column, is a highly useful article, for the purpose for which it is intended. Highly respectable persons, at any rate, who have made use of it, do not hesitate to give its virtues the sanction of their names.—*Boston Traveler.*

A severe case of teething with a minor complaint cured by the infallible American Soothing Syrup of Dr. Wm. Evans, M'Pherson, residing at No. 9, Madison street, called a few days since at the Medical office of Dr. Wm. Evans, 100 Chatham street, purchased a bottle of the syrup for her child who was suffering excruciating pain during the process of dentition, being momentarily threatened with convulsions; its bowels, too, were exceedingly loose, and no food could be retained in the stomach. Almost immediately on its application the alarming symptoms entirely ceased, and by continuing the use of the syrup on the gums, the bowels, in a short time, became quite natural. As a tribute of gratitude for the benefit afforded the child, the mother came of her own accord, and freely sanctioned publicity to the above.

A single trial of this invaluable medicine will testify to its unrivaled virtues.

In no instance in the many thousand cases where it has been used has it failed to give immediate relief to the infantile sufferer.

Principal Office for the United States, 100 Chatham-st. New-York.

CAUTION!

Entered according to Act of Congress to avoid imposition of Counterfeits; be particular that the label expresses that it has been entered, and be likewise particular in purchasing from the Regular Agent.

for sale by

O'REAR & BERKLEY, Lexington, Ky.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.

DR. WM. EVANS' FEMALE OR DOMESTIC PILLS.

These Pills are particularly for Females, of whom many suffer from diseases incident to their sex.

It is of the utmost importance to the health and happiness of those who may be afflicted with any of the complaints, to which the female constitution is so peculiarly subject, rising in most instances from obstruction and irregularity, to possess themselves of a certain, and efficacious cure.

These pills remove all obstructions and invariably create a new and healthy action throughout the system.—See the directions and other useful information which accompany each pack. A pack contains two kinds, Nos. 1 and 2, price 50 cents.

An interesting case of Dyspepsia and Leucorrhœa with a general weakness of the system restored to health and vigour, by the beneficial influence of Dr. Evans' celebrated Female Pills. A. M.—36 years of age, was affected for the period of fourteen months with the following distressing symptoms.—Total loss of appetite, great languor and debility, with pain in the sides, loins, back, and legs, indistinct vision, such as was apparent before the eyes, palpitation of the heart, faintness, appearance and feeling as if dying, a whitish discharge, the lips livid, and the cheeks blanched; so low, the least exercise occasioned fatigue, and her mind was inactive and depressed; her feet were swollen, and her memory impaired, with many symptoms of weakness and exhaustion of the constitution. Several eminent physicians had attended her, but without proving effectual. A female friend advised her to use Dr. Evans' celebrated Pills, by the salutary virtues of which in a short time, she indeed appeared as if raised from the dead, and declared her thankfulness, and assigns her recovery to the extraordinary efficacy of the above Pills.

This medicine is for sale by
O'REAR & BERKLEY, Lexington, Ky.
37 West Main street.
Lexington, May 30, 1839.—21—L

Dr. Wm. Evans' Celebrated Medicines.

ARE composed of vegetable substances, which exert a specific action upon the heart, give an impulse or strength to the arterial system; the blood is quickened and equalized in its circulation throughout the vessels, whether of the skin, the parts situated internally, or the extremities: and as all the secretions of the body spring from the blood, there is a consequent increase of every secretion, and a quickened action of the absorbent and exhalent, or discharging vessels. Any morbid action which may have taken place is corrected, all obstructions are removed, the blood is purified, and the body resumes a healthy state.

They are so compounded, that by strengthening and equalizing the action of the heart, liver, and other viscera, they expel the bad acrid or morbid matter which renders the blood impure, out of the circulation, through the excretory ducts into the passage of the bowels, so that by the brisk or slight evacuations, which may be regulated by the doses, always remembering that while the evacuations from the bowels are kept up, the excretions from all the other vessels of the body will also go on in the same proportion, by which means the blood invariably becomes purified.

Steady perseverance in the use of the medicines will undoubtedly effect a cure, even in the most acute or obstinate diseases; but in such cases the dose may be augmented, according to the inaccuracy of the disease; the medicines being so admirably adapted to the constitution that they may be taken at all times.

In all cases of hypochondriacal, low spirits, palpitations of the heart, nervous irritability, nervous weakness, fluorous, seminal weakness, indigestion, loss of appetite, flatulency, heartburn, general debility, bodily weakness, chlorosis or green sickness, flatulency or hysterical faintings, hysterics, headaches, incup, sea-sickness, nightmare, gout, rheumatism, asthma, etc. doulour, cramp, spasmodic affections, and those who are victims to that most excruciating disorder, Gout, will find relief from their sufferings by a course of Dr. Wm. Evans' medicine.

Nausea, vomiting, pains in the side, limbs, head, stomach, or back, dimness or confusion of sight, noises in the inside, alternate flushes of heat and chilliness, tremors, watchings, agitation, anxiety, bad dreams, spasms, will in every case, be relieved by an occasional dose of Dr. Evans' medicine.

Directions for taking the Camomile Pills, as well as Dr. Evans' Aperient Family Pills, always accompany them.

ASTHMA.—Three year's standing.—Mr. Robert Monroe, Schuykill, afflicted with the above distressing malady. Symptoms, great languor, flatulency, disturbed rest, nervous head-ache, difficulty of breathing, tightness and stricture across the breast, dizziness, nervous irritability and restlessness, could not lie in a horizontal position without the sensation of impeding suffocation, palpitation of the heart, distressing cough, costiveness, pain of the stomach, drowsiness, great debility, and deficiency of the nervous energy. Mr. R. Monroe gave up every thought of recovery, and dire despair sat on the countenance of every person interested in his existence or happiness, till by accident he noticed in a public paper some cures effected by Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicine in his complaint, which induced him to purchase a package of the Pills which resulted in completely removing every symptom of his disease. He wishes to say his motive for this declaration is, that those afflicted with the same or any symptom similar to those from which he is happily restored, may likewise receive the same inestimable benefit.

Resolved, That we proceed to the selection of suitable delegates to represent Campbell county in the general Democratic Convention to be held at Frankfort on the 8th of January next.

Resolved, That we most fully approve of the policy of the present administration in reference to the financial relations of the government, believing most conscientiously, that its tendency is to benefit society at large—that it is purely democratic, and in strict accordance with the principles of the Federal constitution.

Resolved, That in Martin Van Buren we recognise the true democrat of the Jeffersonian school—the faithful representative of the people—a man of great intellect—of untiring industry—of unrestrained moral character.

Resolved, That in Richard M. Johnson, we recognise the patriot, the statesman, the brave soldier, and the honest man.

Resolved, That our institutions are based on these principles—equality of rights, and the ability of the people to govern themselves; and that, therefore, to the permanency and prosperity of our government we should use the proper and necessary means to cherish them, and preserve them sacred and inviolate.

Resolved, That the present Banking system of the country is wrong in theory, contrary to the principles upon which our free institutions are based; fatal and ruinous to the general welfare in practice, and, therefore, should be reformed, effectually, radically reformed.

Resolved, That we consider the triumphs, the signal triumphs, of the democratic party in the recent elections in the west and east, as fresh evidence of the strength, truth and purity of the principles we cherish and advocate; and that we will arouse our energies, and prove to the country that we are not behind or lagged in our duty to promote and spread wide the influence of Republicanism.

Resolved, That it is of vital importance to the people of Kentucky that their chief executive officers should be actuated in their policy by the cardinal doctrines of Republicanism, and that the present relation of the political parties in Kentucky requires of us the selection of candidates who have fully imbibed the democratic spirit—men who will feel a deep interest in the issue of the coming contest—men of industry and perseverance, of unconquerable spirits.

Resolved, That as members of the Democratic party of Kentucky, conscious of the responsibilities which rest upon us, we do, individually and collectively, pledge ourselves to do all in our power, fairly and honorably, to secure the election of the nominees of the Frankfort Convention.

On motion, the following gentlemen were selected as delegates to attend the Frankfort Convention: Robert M. Carlisle, Major E. Williams, John A. Goodson, E. K. Fish, Wm. DeCoursey, J. Phelps, J. J. Kendrick, H. J. Groesbeck, Major Colvin, J. K. Glenn, Gen. Leonard Stephens, John Byland, W. S. Herndon, Capt. Wm. Pic, T. G. Tupman, Wm. McCarty, Thomas Organ, Crockett Sayers, Wm. Northcut, Capt. McNear, R. D. Haynes, C. Helm.

On motion, Resolved unanimously, that H. J. Groesbeck address the meeting. Mr. Groesbeck then addressed the meeting with great eloquence and effect.

On motion, Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the President and Secretary and published in the Western Globe; and that all papers in Kentucky friendly to the present administration be requested to copy the proceedings of this meeting.

W. B. NORRIS, Chair.

J. J. KENDRICK, Secretaries.

Western Globe.

Building Lot for Sale.

A BEAUTIFUL BUILDING LOT, fronting 50 feet on Upper Street, at the corner of Upper and Pine streets, running back 150 feet to Croghan street, being one of the lots sold by Stephens and Winslow, and numbered 8 in their plat of lots sold. Title undisputed.

Apply to JOHN M. McCALLA.

June 20—84-4.

LEXINGTON: THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1839.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1839.

THE CARLOOSAIIATCHIE MASSACRE.

Corporal (now Sergeant) Haywood, 2d Dragoons, a New Englander, from Surry, N. Hampshire, furnishes us with the following narrative of his escape from the massacre at Carloosatchie, which we give nearly in his own words. Nearly all is corroborated by other information, and the whole is plainly told. The Sergeant is positive the Indians did follow him, and that their hovering about without molesting him was a reality, not a vision:

"On the night of the 22d of July, five of our dragoons were camped at Punta Rassa, and the remainder, seventeen in number, in a large hospital tent, ten miles up the river, nearly half a mile from the sutler's store. Col. Harvey's tent was close by, and Charley Brown and his wife were also camped near, with Sandy Perryman.—Sampson was at the sutler's, where he acted as interpreter. On the morning of the 23d, just at daybreak, awakened by a whoop and rifle shots, we rushed from the tent, at the other end of which the Indians were entering, breaking all before them. None of us were injured, because we were lying down, and the Indians had fired too high; we had our rifles, but owing to the neglect of a non-commissioned officer, no ammunition, and being therefore unable to make a defense, took to the river, the Indians following to the bank, from whence they fired; but, the water being shallow, we had waded a good distance, and by dropping down, only two of us were wounded, though the balls fell like hail, and scattered the water all round. We then proceeded down the river, keeping out of rifle range, but could not cross, as there were Indians on the other side, and some of the party that first attacked us walked down the beach opposite to us. As we closed in a little, in approaching a point, (the water becoming deeper, and some could not swim,) we saw that some of the Indians were old acquaintances, who had been about our tents more friendly than we wanted, when at Key Biscayne.

"One of them, who spoke English, called out to Sergeant Bigelow, 'Sergeant, come ashore, and bring your men; we are friends, we will not hurt you.' Believing there was some intended treachery, I stopped going, but the Sergeant and eight others went, and were friendly received. I saw one Indian walking by the arm with Sergeant Simmons, who has not since been heard from.—The remainder of the men continued down, and, on rounding the point, were taken on board a small sloop boat, which had dropped down when the attack commenced. One wounded man and myself remained behind, as the others landed and set out with the Indians on their return to the camp; we were called upon to follow, which we pretended to do, but kept in the water, and when the party was passing over some rising ground which hid them, cut for the woods. We passed one dragon pierced by three balls, and his bowels ripped out, and heard a firing towards the camp, which was directed, we supposed, on the remainder. The remainder of the men continued down, and, on reaching the point, were taken on board a small sloop boat, which had dropped down when the attack commenced. One wounded man and myself remained behind, as the others landed and set out with the Indians on their return to the camp; we were called upon to follow, which we pretended to do, but kept in the water, and when the party was passing over some rising ground which hid them, cut for the woods. We passed one dragon pierced by three balls, and his bowels ripped out, and heard a firing towards the camp, which was directed, we supposed, on the remainder. The remainder of the men continued down, and, on reaching the point, were taken on board a small sloop boat, which had dropped down when the attack commenced. One wounded man and myself remained behind, as the others landed and set out with the Indians on their return to the camp; we were called upon to follow, which we pretended to do, but kept in the water, and when the party was passing over some rising ground which hid them, cut for the woods. We passed one dragon pierced by three balls, and his bowels ripped out, and heard a firing towards the camp, which was directed, we supposed, on the remainder. The remainder of the men continued down, and, on reaching the point, were taken on board a small sloop boat, which had dropped down when the attack commenced. One wounded man and myself remained behind, as the others landed and set out with the Indians on their return to the camp; we were called upon to follow, which we pretended to do, but kept in the water, and when the party was passing over some rising ground which hid them, cut for the woods. We passed one dragon pierced by three balls, and his bowels ripped out, and heard a firing towards the camp, which was directed, we supposed, on the remainder. The remainder of the men continued down, and, on reaching the point, were taken on board a small sloop boat, which had dropped down when the attack commenced. One wounded man and myself remained behind, as the others landed and set out with the Indians on their return to the camp; we were called upon to follow, which we pretended to do, but kept in the water, and when the party was passing over some rising ground which hid them, cut for the woods. We passed one dragon pierced by three balls, and his bowels ripped out, and heard a firing towards the camp, which was directed, we supposed, on the remainder. The remainder of the men continued down, and, on reaching the point, were taken on board a small sloop boat, which had dropped down when the attack commenced. One wounded man and myself remained behind, as the others landed and set out with the Indians on their return to the camp; we were called upon to follow, which we pretended to do, but kept in the water, and when the party was passing over some rising ground which hid them, cut for the woods. We passed one dragon pierced by three balls, and his bowels ripped out, and heard a firing towards the camp, which was directed, we supposed, on the remainder. The remainder of the men continued down, and, on reaching the point, were taken on board a small sloop boat, which had dropped down when the attack commenced. One wounded man and myself remained behind, as the others landed and set out with the Indians on their return to the camp; we were called upon to follow, which we pretended to do, but kept in the water, and when the party was passing over some rising ground which hid them, cut for the woods. We passed one dragon pierced by three balls, and his bowels ripped out, and heard a firing towards the camp, which was directed, we supposed, on the remainder. The remainder of the men continued down, and, on reaching the point, were taken on board a small sloop boat, which had dropped down when the attack commenced. One wounded man and myself remained behind, as the others landed and set out with the Indians on their return to the camp; we were called upon to follow, which we pretended to do, but kept in the water, and when the party was passing over some rising ground which hid them, cut for the woods. We passed one dragon pierced by three balls, and his bowels ripped out, and heard a firing towards the camp, which was directed, we supposed, on the remainder. The remainder of the men continued down, and, on reaching the point, were taken on board a small sloop boat, which had dropped down when the attack commenced. One wounded man and myself remained behind, as the others landed and set out with the Indians on their return to the camp; we were called upon to follow, which we pretended to do, but kept in the water, and when the party was passing over some rising ground which hid them, cut for the woods. We passed one dragon pierced by three balls, and his bowels ripped out, and heard a firing towards the camp, which was directed, we supposed, on the remainder. The remainder of the men continued down, and, on reaching the point, were taken on board a small sloop boat, which had dropped down when the attack commenced. One wounded man and myself remained behind, as the others landed and set out with the Indians on their return to the camp; we were called upon to follow, which we pretended to do, but kept in the water, and when the party was passing over some rising ground which hid them, cut for the woods. We passed one dragon pierced by three balls, and his bowels ripped out, and heard a firing towards the camp, which was directed, we supposed, on the remainder. The remainder of the men continued down, and, on reaching the point, were taken on board a small sloop boat, which had dropped down when the attack commenced. One wounded man and myself remained behind, as the others landed and set out with the Indians on their return to the camp; we were called upon to follow, which we pretended to do, but kept in the water, and when the party was passing over some rising ground which hid them, cut for the woods. We passed one dragon pierced by three balls, and his bowels ripped out, and heard

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

LEXINGTON:
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1839.



FOR PRESIDENT,
MARTIN VAN BUREN.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

PHILANTHROPOS was received too late for this paper, but shall have a place in our next.

THE VICE PRESIDENCY.—It seems that Gov. POLK of Tennessee, has been nominated by the Legislature of that State for the Vice Presidency at the next election; and that some of the Tennessee papers have hoisted his flag at their mast head for that office.

The object of the friends of Gov. Polk, cannot be misconceived. It is to place him in "the line of safe precedents" for the Presidency.

Now we will tell Col. Polk and his friends, that the course pursued in Tennessee, will operate against the pretensions he may have for that exalted station, for years.

In the first place, he will be defeated for the Vice Presidency.

Col. JOHNSON has no aspirations for the office of President; and he who attempts to prevent his re-election as Vice President, will have his friends, as well as the friends of Messrs. Buchanan and Benton, (who have declined being candidates for that office,) opposed to him.

The friends of Mr. Forsyth and Mr. King have also been disposed to bring those gentlemen out in opposition to Col. Johnson for the Vice Presidency; but in favor of neither has the legislatures of their several States given their recommendations.

We regret exceedingly the stand taken by the friends of Col. Polk in this matter, as we had fondly hoped, at no distant day, to have found him one of the most prominent candidates for the first office in the gift of the American people. But this cannot be, if he is prematurely thrust forward by his over ardent friends.

Already we have noticed eleven Democratic papers that have hoisted the VAN BUREN and JOHNSON flag, and many others showing strong partialities for that ticket—some, however, seeming to think the nomination is to be settled by a Democratic National Convention. We do not believe any such Convention will be held, nor can we see any necessity for it. The party has, with few exceptions, come to the determination to support the present incumbents for a second term.

We are not the opponent of Col. Polk—from it. We have had a partial personal acquaintance with him, and entertain the highest respect for his talents, integrity, and patriotism; but we cannot abandon the war worn JOHNSON. Besides, Col. Polk has but recently been elected Governor of Tennessee. By his popularity and energy, and the activity of himself and friends, that democratic state has been brought back to her true position. Is it not incumbent upon Col. P. by his administration, to carry out the principles contended for in the canvass? His inaugural address, and his first message to the Tennessee legislature, can leave no doubt as to the manner in which he wishes to administer the government.

We are sorry to differ with some of our Tennessee friends on this subject; but are truly pleased that the subject of the Vice Presidency is exciting attention; because a conclusion as to who is to be run will be speedily arrived at.

Perhaps we may have more to say on this subject.

ELECTIONS.

In Missouri, it seems admitted by both parties that the Democrats have succeeded in electing Jamieson to Congress, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of A. G. Harrison, Esq. by a considerable majority, over Grimsley, his Whig opponent.

From NEW YORK, we have only learned that in the city, the Democratic Senator is elected by a about 1,800 majority. The State is claimed by the Whigs by a majority of 15,000. We shall soon know. Last fall the Whig majority was about 10,000.

In another part of our paper will be found an article from the Chillicothe Gazette, stating the fact that a large portion of the Ohio Banks have continued to pay specie for their responsibilities; and on Tuesday morning we had the intelligence that the Bank of Cincinnati had fully resumed.

The reason assigned for the suspension by the Kentucky banks, was, that they would be stripped of their specie by the Cincinnati banks—that at the time of the suspension, there was an agent at the door of the Northern bank, with a demand for \$23,000, and, therefore, self-preservation required immediate suspension. Yet although the Cincinnati banks have resumed, some days since, we hear of no resumption in Lexington.

If the cause for suspension assigned, was correct, then, immediately on the removal of the cause, resumption should have succeeded. If the cause was untrue, the public should require the true cause.

The Legislature will soon be in session—and if

the Governor, whose duty it is to have the laws faithfully executed, shall fail to discharge his duty, it is to be hoped, that there are members of the Legislature so free from bank influence, as to require a thorough investigation of this subject, so important to the community.

A Grand Convocation of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, is called by M.W. Grand Master BRECKINRIDGE, to be held at Masons' Hall, in Lexington, on Tuesday, the 3d day of December next.

THE PRODUCTS OF THE COUNTRY.—The agriculturists not only in this county, but of many others, have been most munificent in furnishing us samples of almost all the vegetables of the season.—In fact, we have for several weeks, purchased neither potatoes, turnips, beets, cabbages, or turnips, having had our table fully furnished with those articles by our friends.

Mr. ALEXANDER ATCHISON, of this county, yesterday presented us with two ears of Indian Corn, of uncommon length and beauty, and also three or four messes of Irish potatoes of beautiful size and proportion.

Several ears of Corn hitherto exhibited, are engaged for transportation out of the United States, as seed. And we recommend to those not exactly pleased with their seed for the next planting, to call, at an early day, to examine our specimens, so that we can inform them where they can be supplied.

FIRE.—A fire broke out in this city, on the night of the 6th inst., in the bakery of Messrs. Kidd & Co. corner of Mulberry and Short streets, which being a frame building was entirely destroyed. A brick building immediately adjoining was very much injured, Mr Clark's dwelling and carriage shop as well as Mr Wilson's, were in imminent danger, and received some injury; but the indefatigable exertions of our fire companies extinguished the flames without further loss.

Since the above, there have been several alarms of fire in the city, and we are truly sorry to learn that one of them, on Monday evening last, at the Hatters' shop of Messrs. Taft & Green, was almost certainly the work of an incendiary.

By the liberality of individuals, munificence of council and county court, our city is now in a much better condition for the extinguishment of fires, than she ever has been.

Probably the two best horses in the United States, will have to contend with each other next spring. A challenge has passed to run Boston against Wagner, for any sum between \$15,000 and \$30,000 to be run upon "any equal middle course, to be agreed on by the parties."

Mingo, a very celebrated horse, was killed a few days since by a heavy limb of a tree falling on him; and Medoc, whose offspring is now, perhaps the most prominent in Kentucky has accidentally been so severely injured, that he is not expected to live.

For the Gazette.

Mr. Bradford:—The privilege of the press entitles me to request you to surrender motives of delicacy, and give the following an insertion in your paper.

A zealous veneration for freedom's gray headed apostles of the present time, inspires an irrepressible sentiment of vigilance, concerning the "hypocrisy à la mode" of a new editor, who thinks himself warranted in the application of the term *tory* to their national character, from the following illogical definition. He indefinitely styles the advocates of the administration a party, in contradistinction to the rights of the people. What futility!

Preparations were making to remove the raft in the Colorado River.

A force of 450 men was still engaged in traversing the interior for the purpose of displacing the Indians and protecting the settlements.

three questions to the candidate, who shall solve them by the wise maxims of Minos. The young Greek gives better interpretations than others, and obtains the crown; but not wishing to violate the will of his father, appoints another, to whom the people shall give the prize, and returns to his own country to reign in his father's stead. So Jackson gave better interpretations of the constitution of America than any other candidate since the days of Jefferson; and confiding in his wisdom and sterling patriotism, we, the people, would continue his administration. But not daring to violate the constitution, we glory in his choice of the present incumbent, as one elected to fill his place, by the voice of a majority of freemen. The editor would make it appear that the party whom he serves, have assumed the title of Whig through patriotism; but this is not the case. Their purpose being to fix the opposite term, tory, upon the people, which is nothing new to those acquainted with the early history of our country. In the first outset the Democrats were called rebels, by those who were the source of the present self-styled whigs—the latter calling themselves King's men; and when we, the people, established our Democracy, they called themselves Federalists; and when we whipped them, we let them know that they were tories and we the whigs. Jackson is styled by them a tory for removing the monied deposits to retain and perpetuate one more sacred liberty—and he who would compare the value of that inestimable boon with dollars and cents, should be accounted his country's paricide, and merits the punishment inflicted for that crime by the ancients—the wretched offender was secured in a sack together with a dog, a cock, a viper and an ape, and then thrown in the nearest river.

With due respect, one of the new editor's SUBSCRIBERS.

THE BANK SUSPENSIONS.—Of the thirty-three banks in this State, we learn that the Cincinnati banks, with the exception of the Commercial, the Hamilton bank, Urbana, Dayton, Granville, the two Wooster banks, and the Commercial Bank of Scioto, at Portsmouth, have all refused to redeem their notes. The remainder of the banks in this State, we believe, are still paying specie. A late Cincinnati Gazette says—"we have good reason for believing that the Franklin and Lafayette banks of Cincinnati contemplate resuming specie in a few days."

The banks of Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, we believe, are still paying specie. At our latest dates from the East, the New York banks, and all of the banks in the New England States, excepting those of Rhode Island, still continued to pay specie for all of their obligations.

The banks of Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Georgia, and North and South Carolinas, with but few exceptions, have stopped paying specie. The arrangements made by Mr. Jaudon for the Bank of the United States, are very satisfactory, he having negotiated a loan in London for four millions of dollars, and having a prospect of concluding a loan to a similar amount with the house of Hope & Co. of Holland.

This of course puts an end to any alarms, real or pretended, which have been felt on this side, relative to the bills of the Bank. The loan is redeemable in the month of May 1841 and 1842.

Some discussion had taken place in the Bank Parlor in regard to the propriety of raising the rate of interest to 7 per cent. but it still remained fixed at 6.

The most important political news is the intention of the British government to send a squadron to China with hostile intentions. What the "outside barbarians" intend to take by this move, whether to force the Emperor to eat opium or to demand satisfaction from the Celestials for enforcing their own revenue laws contrary to the interests of some British merchants, we have not learned.

THE LONDON MONEY MARKET.—MR. JAUDON AND THE LOAN OF FOUR MILLIONS.

The London Morning Chronicle of the 14th October announces the final arrangement of the loan made by Mr. Jaudon, which gave him the command of eight hundred thousand pounds, at that time. For this loan he had issued bonds at 18 and 36 months, secured by the deposits of Pennsylvania State Stocks, placed in the hands of trustees.

We learn from the same source that on the 11th ult. two thousand shares U. S. States Bank stock had changed hands at twenty pounds per share.

The Morning Chronicle of the 10th ult. says that the Agency of U. S. Bank is placed on a footing of independence; that Mr. Jaudon had been anxious to retire from business, but was prevented solely by a desire to sacrifice his personal views to the interest of his principals, "while under circumstances of peculiar difficulty. He had struggled with success, through struggles of the most trying nature, and despite of the opposition of enemies, who were not scrupulous as to the means they employed."

We find by the London Morning Chronicle of the 16th ult., that Mr. Jaudon had deposited £100,000 on that day, for interest on U. S. Bank Shares. The bonds for the loan of eight hundred thousand pounds, were selling in the London market on that day, at one and one and a half premium.

The London Courier says:—"We are glad to be enabled to state that Mr. Jaudon has made arrangements to meet all the engagements of U. S. States Bank, and that Messrs. Barings will be the agents for that establishment. We may also mention that that gentleman has succeeded in getting his list filled for a new loan of £800,000 sterling for three years, secured on Pennsylvania Six per cent. Stock at 94."

We copy from Bell's London Weekly Messenger of the 12th, the following paragraph:

"The uneasiness which has been for some time past exhibited in the city, especially among the merchants interested in the American trade, has at length been almost entirely removed. It is stated with confidence, that Mr. Jaudon has been able to make such arrangements with the Messrs. Baring & Co. as to leave no question that the engagements of the United States Bank will be fully cleared off. This is to be done by the issue of new bonds at £94 for each £100. The state stock of Pennsylvania which the bank holds to the extent of 4,000,000 of dollars being lodged as security, or exchanged for new bonds at the option of the holders. By this course, the bank will be relieved from the pressure upon it by the falling due of the post notes now out, and the arrangements will be completed without the necessity of any advance of capital by the parties consenting to the plan. This is understood to be the outline of the arrangement, and as the firm of Messrs. Baring will be entrusted with the management of the operation, there is a pretty safe guarantee that it will be carried into beneficial operation. The holders of the

From the Baltimore American, November 5.
ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN.

TWENTY-ONE DAYS LATER FROM LIVERPOOL.
A LOAN OF FOUR MILLIONS TO THE UNITED STATES BANK—CANTON ABOUT TO BE BLOCKADE—THE ENGLISH HARVEST BETTER.

The steamer Great Western arrived at New York on Saturday night, at ten o'clock, in the very short passage of 13 days and 20 hours from Bristol, whence she sailed on the 19th October. We are indebted to the New York Courier, Times and Express for slips containing the latest news, from which and the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette, Inquirer and North American of yesterday morning, we make up the following very interesting summary of intelligence:

The Great Western encountered two heavy gales, but the weather was in general moderate though hazy. She brought out 128 passengers—among whom are the Prussian Minister to the United States, Baron Reenne, the Bishop of Toronto, Hon. Aaron Vanderpool, Member of Congress, and Mrs. Vanderpool, Major and Mrs. Van Buren, Mr. Cunard of Halifax, N. S., the contractor for the conveyance of the mail by steam, the Hon. Miles McLane, John B. Howell and A. Gregg, Esq's. of Baltimore, Capt. T. Hays, U. S. Navy, Col. March, Capt. Workman, Lieut. Lyssom, Mr. Crankshank, 93d Regt. and a great number of ladies. She also brings out some specie from the Bank of England, and has a general cargo of dry goods, silks, &c. The specie is for British service in Canada, and amounts to \$2,000,000.

The Western's last outward trip was made to Bristol in 13 days. The British Queen arrived out on the 13th of October. She made the passage in 13 days and 20 hours.—She was to have sailed from England on the 1st of November; and when the Western left, had 200 berths engaged. Letters written in N. York on the 1st of August have been answered in the unprecedented short period of thirty-two days!

The Bank of England, it appears, cannot issue small notes without permission of Parliament.

Extracts from Scotch, Irish, and north of England papers, state that the harvest was better than had been generally anticipated. The greater part of it was housed on the 12th. The potato crop had proved to be a very large one, and it was believed that the price of that article would be one half less than it was last year.

The final settlement of the Bills drawn on Messrs. Hottinguer & Co. had been confirmed, and specie to an amount sufficient to cover them entirely had been received in Paris.

Cotton is without alteration, and with some activity in the market. The apprehension of a suspension of specie payments by the Bank of England is lessening, as the export of Bullion was decreasing, and the exchanges with the continent were becoming more favorable for England. Very few failures had occurred among mercantile men in England, and business there had been very much contracted.

The arrangements made by Mr. Jaudon for the Bank of the United States, are very satisfactory, he having negotiated a loan in London for four millions of dollars, and having a prospect of concluding a loan to a similar amount with the house of Hope & Co. of Holland.

This of course puts an end to any alarms, real or pretended, which have been felt on this side, relative to the bills of the Bank. The loan is redeemable in the month of May 1841 and 1842.

Some discussion had taken place in the Bank Parlor in regard to the propriety of raising the rate of interest to 7 per cent. but it still remained fixed at 6.

The most important political news is the intention of the British government to send a squadron to China with hostile intentions. What the "outside barbarians" intend to take by this move, whether to force the Emperor to eat opium or to demand satisfaction from the Celestials for enforcing their own revenue laws contrary to the interests of some British merchants, we have not learned.

THE LONDON MONEY MARKET—MR. JAUDON AND THE LOAN OF FOUR MILLIONS.

The London Morning Chronicle of the 14th October announces the final arrangement of the loan made by Mr. Jaudon, which gave him the command of eight hundred thousand pounds, at that time. For this loan he had issued bonds at 18 and 36 months, secured by the deposits of Pennsylvania State Stocks, placed in the hands of trustees.

We learn from the same source that on the 11th ult. two thousand shares U. S. States Bank stock had changed hands at twenty pounds per share.

The Morning Chronicle of the 10th ult. says that the Agency of U. S. Bank is placed on a footing of independence; that Mr. Jaudon had been anxious to retire from business, but was prevented solely by a desire to sacrifice his personal views to the interest of his principals, "while under circumstances of peculiar difficulty. He had struggled with success, through struggles of the most trying nature, and despite of the opposition of enemies, who were not scrupulous as to the means they employed."

We find by the London Morning Chronicle of the 16th ult., that Mr. Jaudon had deposited £100,000 on that day, for interest on U. S. Bank Shares. The bonds for the loan of eight hundred thousand pounds, were selling in the London market on that day, at one and one and a half premium.

The London Courier says:—"We are glad to be enabled to state that Mr. Jaudon has made arrangements to meet all the engagements of U. S. States Bank, and that Messrs. Barings will be the agents for that establishment. We may also mention that that gentleman has succeeded in getting his list filled for a new loan of £800,000 sterling for three years, secured on Pennsylvania Six per cent. Stock at 94."

We copy from Bell's London Weekly Messenger of the 12th, the following paragraph:

"The uneasiness which has been for some time past exhibited in the city, especially among the merchants interested in the American trade, has at length been almost entirely removed. It is stated with confidence, that Mr. Jaudon has been able to make such arrangements with the Messrs. Baring & Co. as to leave no question that the engagements of the United States Bank will be fully cleared off. This is to be done by the issue of new bonds at £94 for each £100. The state stock of Pennsylvania which the bank holds to the extent of 4,000,000 of dollars being lodged as security, or exchanged for new bonds at the option of the holders. By this course, the bank will be relieved from the pressure upon it by the falling due of the post notes now out, and the arrangements will be completed without the necessity of any advance of capital by the parties consenting to the plan. This is understood to be the outline of the arrangement, and as the firm of Messrs. Baring will be entrusted with the management of the operation, there is a pretty safe guarantee that it will be carried into beneficial operation. The holders of the

new property will derive interest at the rate of about 7 1/2 to 8 per cent. At present no official information has been given of the exact nature of the arrangement."

The London Sun of the 16th says:

"At about two o'clock yesterday afternoon, the British Queen steamer arrived at Portsmouth, having made the voyage from New York, whence she started on the 2d instant, in the short space of thirteen days and twenty-two hours. She brings in specie 700,000 dollars, and remittances to the amount of a million sterling."

The same paper adds:

"The news received this morning by the British Queen steamer, from New York, is considered by our commercial men less unsatisfactory than was to have been expected, considering the discouraging tendency of the accounts recently obtained from that city. It is to be borne in mind, however, that at the time of the British Queen's departure, nothing was yet known of the unpleasant events that have occurred on this side of the water, and which would be first communicated by letters transmitted on board of the Liverpool steamer, the arrival of which was looked for about a week subsequently."

LONDON, Friday, Oct 18—3 o'clock

From the Cynthiana Visiter.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY MEETING.

A meeting of a large number of the Democratic citizens of Harrison County was held in the Court House in Cynthiana, on Monday, the 14th inst., (County Court day,) for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of appointing delegates to represent this County in the State Convention to be held, in the town of Frankfort, on the 8th day of January, 1840, to nominate candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor of Kentucky at the next election.

The meeting having been called to order by Col. John O. Beaseman, and its object having been explained by him and Capt. Hugh Newell, Capt. John Hamilton was appointed president. Richard W. Porter, vice-president, and Burwell N. Carter, secretary of the same. And after its having been thus organized, the Meeting was addressed by Col. Beaseman, Capt. Newell, and Col. Alexander Givens relative to the origin, propriety, and utility of political Conventions which all parties have adopted at various times, for similar purposes—showing their tendency to unite, combine, and concentrate the whole force of any party; and their power in giving weight, tone, and influence to the views of the same—thus sustaining their principles, by electing their candidates, and gaining and keeping the political ascendancy in the various States, districts and Counties in which they have been held in a proper manner. They further remarked, there was great necessity for the democratic party to be continually on the alert while engaged in a political warfare with such wily, and preserving foes as the present modern Whigs, whose chief and unchanging motto seems to be, “Unceasing opposition to the present administration of the General Government, right or wrong”—whose great aim appears to be to get others “OUT” of office, and themselves “IN,” and to accomplish which they propose no measure, whatever, of a general nature, so there is nothing offered by them which can be accepted or rejected by the people; but they oppose every thing emanating from the friends of the present administration. This is the political foe whose movements we are called upon to watch, and this is the mode of warfare practised by the same.—Every true democrat, then, should be found in the republican ranks battling for his principles with firmness and constancy, yet with kindness and courtesy.

After other remarks by different individuals relative to the plan of appointing delegates to the aforesaid Convention, and in regard to the claims, qualifications and merits of several individuals whose names would probably come before the said Convention, the following gentlemen were appointed delegates to represent Harrison County in the same—viz. John Williams, Sam'l Vanhook, John H. Frazier, Greenup Remington, Septimus T. Hamilton, Lueins Desha, Thomas Garnett, John O. Beaseman, Richard W. Porter, Hugh Newell, Duncan Hardin, Andrew Cameron, Nicholas White, Sam'l Lennox, William Jackson, Washington Miller, John Shawhan, sen., John Lail, sen., Solomon C. Perrin, Charles Lail, Burwell N. Carter, William Lake, Alexander Givens, Anselm Clarkson, John B. Righter, James Miller, Thomas H. Stout, George Lail, Hugh Levi, George M. Withers, George Lemmon, John Rennekar, Michael Johnson, Isaac Rainey, James J. Allen, William Q. Moore and M. L. Lair.

After which the following Resolutions were twice read and unanimously adopted, viz.—

Resolved, That the delegates appointed by this meeting to attend the aforesaid Convention, be, and they are hereby instructed to support, (when in Convention assembled for the purpose of nominating the above mentioned officers) John Speed Smith as a suitable person to be nominated as a candidate for the office of Governor, and Albert G. Hawes as a proper individual to run as a candidate for the office of Lieutenant Governor—but in the event of either or both being dropped or rejected, they are then hereby instructed to unite with the Convention, and support the men who may at that time appear to said delegates best calculated to harmonize all interests—to explain, defend and maintain the democratic principles—to ensure our success in 1840, and be productive of the most good to our State.

Resolved, That all the papers in Kentucky friendly to the present administration be requested to copy the proceedings of this meeting.

Resolved, That this Meeting adjourn.

JOHN HAMILTON, Pres.
R. W. PORTER, V. Pres.

BURWELL N. CARTER, Sec.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

At a meeting of the Democratic citizens of Campbell County (residing on the upper side of Licking) convened at Alexandria, on Saturday 2d of November, 1830, for the purpose of appointing delegates to attend the Democratic Convention to be held at Frankfort on the 8th of January next, the venerable Joseph Dicken, a soldier of the revolution, was appointed Chairman, and Charles J. Helm, Secretary.

Captain John A. Goodson, in his usual plain and sensible manner, addressed the Chair upon the object of the meeting and the propriety of holding conventions with a view to union and concert of action.

On motion, Col. J. W. Tibbatts, R. D. Hayman, H. J. Groesbeck, John A. Goodson, A. Boyd, T. W. W. D'Courcey, David Shaw, and James McArthur, were appointed a Committee to prepare and report resolutions for the consideration of the meeting. The committee having retired a short time, reported by their Chairman, Col. Tibbatts, the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the present embarrassed state of our country in its monetary affairs, is the legitimate consequence of over-banking and over-trading, a necessary result from an unwise extension of the credit system.

Resolved, That an absolute and unconditional separation of the Government from the Banks, is necessary to the preservation of our free institutions.

Resolved, That we fully approve of the Sub-Treasury system proposed by the present administration as a means to divorce the Government from the Banks, to collect, preserve, and disburse the money of the people with safety, and as providing an adequate responsibility in the officers of Government having the charge of its revenues.

Resolved, That we entertain an undiminished confidence in the patriotism and integrity of Martin Van Buren and Richard M. Johnson, and approve of their re-election as President and Vice-President of the United States.

Resolved, That, in our opinion the time has arrived when the Democratic party has regained the ascendancy in Kentucky and that with union and

concert of action, the next Gubernatorial election will demonstrate the position.

Resolved, That, whilst we may entertain our individual preferences among the several distinguished gentlemen spoken of as the Democratic candidates for the offices of Governor and Lieutenant Governor, we pledge ourselves to support and use all honorable exertions to elect the candidates who may be nominated by the general convention to convene at Frankfort on the 8th of January next.

Resolved, That delegates in behalf of the democratic party on the upper side of Licking river, be appointed to attend the general convention, to use their exertions to produce harmony and concert of action, and to support the nominations of those gentlemen who may appear best calculated to unite the strongest democratic vote, and to ensure our success at the next election.

Col. J. W. Tibbatts being unanimously called upon, addressed the meeting in his characteristic and argumentative manner; and in an animated speech of great clearness, force and eloquence, sustained the propriety of calling the convention, explained the causes of the present embarrassments of the country, and advocated the adoption of the resolutions.

Messrs. H. J. Groesbeck, Charles J. Helm, A. Boyd, and T. W. W. D'Courcey, also at the unanimous request of the meeting gave their views in support of the resolutions, in a manner highly creditable to themselves, and to the satisfaction of May was too soon for the banks to resume specie payments, and that the true policy of the banks was to remain “exactly as they were—preparing to resume, but not resuming.”

Col. J. W. Tibbatts, R. D. Hayman, A. Boyd, Charles Murnan, W. M'Grew, James Cones, Washington Dye, James M. M'Arthur, Charles J. Helm, Charles Stricker, John Lee, James Lee, Thomas Winton, Thomas Vickers, Leonard M. Eckert, M. Stine, Sam'l. D. Holmes, John Dye, Henry Miles, Capt. John Nelson, Ira Root, John J. Thomas, W. Riley, Libbun S. Lively, Elijah Herndon, Edward P. Ball Sen., David Shaw, James Shaw, John Stephens, O. M. D'Courcey, T. W. W. D'Courcey, R. Clark, Benj. Smith, Wm. Griffey, J. Dicken, Jr., Wm. Newman, Sam'l. Logan, Jesse Yelton, Tervin Baker, Philip Yelton, Wm. G. Milford, Vivian Daniel, Edward Morin, W. J. Morin, Peter Present, Henry E. Spilman, J. H. Nelson, J. Tarvin, Maj. Wm. Raden, S. Trussell, W. Trussell, and Wm. Ginn.

On motion, Resolved, that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Western Globe, and that papers friendly to the democratic cause are requested to copy them; whereupon the meeting adjourned.

JOSEPH DICKEN, Sen. Chair'n.

C. J. HELM, Secretary.

Our attention has been called to an article in a Philadelphia paper, the Herald and Sentinel, in which Governor Porter implored to come to the relief of the Philadelphia banks, against a foul conspiracy set on foot with a view of destroying the credit and commerce of Philadelphia. According to that article, the sagacity of Mr. Bidle has found out the true cause of the failure of the Bank of the United States. He has discovered that a banking house of this city, Prince, Ward and King, have taken into alliance the English house of Baring, Brothers and Company, have pressed the Philadelphia banks with drafts for specie, and have wrought upon the timidity of “old Hottinguer and Co., of Paris,” to dishonor the bills of exchange drawn by the Bank of the United States, until at last, the Philadelphia banks, unable to sustain the unequal warfare, were obliged to stop payment.

So, then, it seems that it is no longer General Jackson's war upon the banks; it is no longer the prohibition of the opium trade to China; it is no longer a supreme regard to the good of the country, which has caused the banks of Philadelphia to refuse payment of their notes—it is none of these irresistible reasons, but it is the enmity of a single private banking house in New York which has prostrated, at one blow, a host of chartered banks with a vast amount of capital—vast enough, as it has fully shown, to confound and break up our commerce, and ruin our merchants. It seems, also, that the friends of the banks in Philadelphia themselves admit that the failure to pay their notes is a scandal upon the credit of their city, and a severe blow to its commerce. We record the admission for the benefit of those who desire that this fatal example should be followed here.

In regard to the assertion that Prime, Ward & King have overset the Philadelphia banks, as an expert bowler throws down at once a whole array of nine pins, we confess ourselves incredulous, yet we cannot help calling the attention of our readers to this testimony in favor of private banking. Here is a single house, so strong in the mere prudence and skill with which it has managed its affairs that the friends of the banks themselves admit that their favorite institutions cannot stand before it. It is a house which has not like the chartered banks, received any special privileges from the legislature, and which can look for no indulgence from it; the Bank Commissioners are not authorized to make any inquiries into its condition, and the Comptroller does not fix the amount of its capital nor countersign its notes. Its safety and its credit depend not upon any legal enactments, or any superintendence of public officers, but upon the necessity under which its partners lie, of conducting their affairs with caution and foresight, and the danger of utter ruin to their fortunes if they should do otherwise. Its credit has been steadily sustained amidst all the fluctuations which our banking institutions have suffered; it has never suspended payment, and its notes have never been sold in the market at a greater discount than the usual rate of interest.

If the laws had never tampered with the business of banking it is from such sources that we should be furnished with that amount of paper representatives of specie which is necessary for the convenience of commerce. We have had long experience of our banking system; our state legislatures have been occupied with it year after year; we have added to it, we have retrenched from it; we have amended it from time to time; we have exhausted our ingenuity in expedients to make it safe, and the longer we go on with it the more dangerous and ruinous we find it. We are fully convinced that banking will never be safe for the community till it is left at perfect liberty.

Evening Post.

A new discovery is just announced. A Mr. Patterson offers, for a premium of \$5,000, to transport an express mail between New York and New Orleans in 15 hours. He proposes to do the job by a newly invented balloon, with which he says he can navigate the air in every direction, at pleasure, and travel at the rate of 100 miles an hour. [Balt. Am'.

Happening to take up an old weekly paper of April 14th, 1838, we met with a summary of news from England, containing one or two things to which recent events have given some interest.—On the 1st of March, 1838, the Bank of England agreed upon the following notice, which, on the next day, was posted at its discount office:

“BANK OF ENGLAND, March 1, 1838.
The Governor and Company of the Bank of England hereby give notice that on and after this day, they will be ready to receive applications for loans, upon the deposit of approved bills of exchange, not having more than six months to run; such loans to be repaid on or before the 11th of April next, at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum, and to be for sums of not less than \$6,000. each.”

The very next day, Mr. Jaudon issued a notice offering money on still easier terms than the Bank of England. He put forth the following notice:

“BONDS OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

“Holders of the bonds of the Bank of the United States, due on the first of April next, are hereby informed that they may receive the amount, under a discount of three per cent. per annum for the unexpired time, on presentation at the agency of said Bank, No. 52, Old Broad street, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock.”

“March 2, 1838. S. Jardou.”

The very same weekly paper contains Mr. Bidle's letter to John Quincy Adams, dated April 15th, 1838, in which he says, that the month of

May was too soon for the banks to resume specie payments, and that the true policy of the banks

was to remain “exactly as they were—preparing to resume, but not resuming.”

In these things together and they amount to this—that the Bank of the United States was lending money at three per cent. interest in England, when it had not the means of paying its notes here; ostentatiously outbidding the Bank of England in liberality to borrowers, at the same time that it was driven by its necessities to borrow money of the merchants in this country, and parading the abundance of its means and resources in the London money market only a few months before its President abruptly resigned his post in the prospect of the approaching bankruptcy of his institution.—*New York Evening Post.*

VIRGINIA.—An election has just been held in the upper part of the State to fill a vacancy in the senate occasioned by the resignation of a Whig member. It has resulted in favor of the Democratic candidate, and thus has a district which for many years has been in the hands of the enemy “come out from among them,” and ranged itself under the people's banner.—*Metropolis.*

FROM FLORIDA.—The papers from Florida contain accounts of fresh outrages committed by the Indians against the white inhabitants of the territory. On the 19th ult. two persons were assaulted by a party of savages on the federal road, about five miles from Oella, and wounded very severely.

On the evening of the same day, the house of Mr. Germigan, in the same vicinity, was attacked by a body, who were repulsed only after a desperate resistance. Several murders were perpetrated on the 27th September, at a place near the fort, where the force of Lieutenant Tompkins, consisting of thirty men, is encamped. It appears that all the officers had been invited to a dance, which they refused to attend, with the exception of three persons, who, when they arrived at the place, were instantly shot down by the Indians. No less than fifty balls were found in the body of one of these men, whilst the bodies of others were shockingly lacerated by sword and knife cuts. Lieutenant Tompkins sent an express to Colonel Harney, at Key Biscayne, for assistance, as he did not know at what moment he might be attacked by the Indians. Lieutenant Sloan, of the Marine Corps, was despatched immediately with a detachment, by Colonel Harney, to relieve Lieutenant Tompkins.

Evening Post.

The following is the most candid confession we have seen. It is made by the editor of the Cincinnati News, who says—“It is hard to tell night and day, and that conscientiously for a political party, and then have frequently, to borrow money from your personal friends, although political opponents, to go to market with. We have done this.”

Gallatin Union.

MARRIED—On Wednesday, the 30th ult. at the residence of Clifton R. Ferguson, Esq. in this county, Mr. Wm. R. Estill, of Madison, to Miss AMANDA D. FAY, of

On the 30th ult., by the Rev. N. H. Hall, Mr. JAMES M'DONALD to Miss MARY SHAW, both of this city.

On the 25th ult., by the Rev. G. W. McElroy, Mr. JOHN TRIMBLE to Miss MARGARET ANN CURRY, all of Clarke co. Ky.

On Tuesday evening, the 5th inst. Mr. HENRY HAMPTON, of this city, to Miss MARGARET A., daughter of Mr. Wm. Dishman, of this county.

DEAD IN THIS CITY.—In this city, on the night of the 6th instant, Mrs. MARY MEGOWAN, relief of Mr. Robert Megowan, died in the 85th year of her age—one of the oldest residents of Lexington; whom none was more highly respected and esteemed.

In Huston, Texas, of yellow fever, Leon. HENRY H. HUMPHREYS, Chief Justice of the District. Mr. H. H. we believe was a native of Lexington, where he had for several years practised law, until he emigrated to Texas, 12 or 18 months since. His great amiability of character attached to him all with whom he was acquainted.

At the residence of Richard Higgins, Esq. in this city, on the night of the 9th inst. Mrs. ANN ALLEN, relief of the late Richard Allen, dec'd.

At his residence, in Scott county, on the 11th inst. Mr. GEORGE WIER, a highly respectable citizen.

Evening Post.

FROM two to six good Musicians, (as a Band,) can be furnished by application to Mr. RICHARDSON, No. 49, Limestone, (or North Mulberry) Street, for Lexington, or elsewhere, at a price to suit the times.

Nov. 14, 1839.—46tf

SHOT.

60 BAGS SHOT, assorted sizes;
10 Bags BUCK SHOT, do.

Just received and for sale by

JOHN B. TILFORD, No. 14, Main street.

Lex. Nov. 14, 1839.—46tf

CHEESE.

10 CASKS OHIO CHEESE, fine order, just received and for sale by

JOHN R. TILFORD, No. 41, Main street.

Lex. Nov. 14, 1839.—46tf

The Agent received the following letter in recommendation of this valuable medicine:

BALTIMORE COUNTY, May 8, 1837.

Mr Robert D. Hart—When in New York, some three weeks since, I bought of a bottle of “Séguine's Acoustic Drops” for the cure of Deafness, telling you at the time that if I found any benefit from its use I would

Seguine's Acoustic Drops; AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR DEAFNESS.

D. JOSEQUIN SEGUINE, the Inventor and Proprietor of these Drops, does not feel called upon, at this time, after the experience of twenty years in the application of his remedy, in many thousand cases of partial or total deafness, most of which have been successful, to enter into an analysis of its qualities, or a detail of its virtues. It is sufficient to observe, that ninety-nine cases in a hundred, of partial or total deafness, arise originally from cold; and this malady being intended to act particularly in such cases, has been a successful medium of cure just in that proportion. There are many cases of deafness, which are believed by the sufferers to arise from other causes, such as excessive and sudden noise, long service in factories, the firing of cannon, &c., and of many such we have certificates of cure. But Dr. S. does not hesitate to assert, that a large majority of such instances of deafness arise from cold, either as a direct or predisposing cause. In all such cases, either recent or of long standing, whether in the young or aged, this medicine will exert a happy influence, and the greatest relief may be depended on. Many instances of cure are known to the proprietor, after every other proposed remedy had been tried, and when all hope of recovery had been exhausted. Being composed entirely of vegetables of the most innocent description, and warranted to contain no mineral whatever, no fear need be entertained for a moment, that any ill effect will result from their use. The following directions, strictly attended to, will ensure to the sufferer almost instantaneous relief:

DIRECTIONS.

First ascertain if there be any wax in the ear which has come hard; and if so, use an injection of soap and warm water; or, if necessary, a preparation of oil orange and hartshorn, which any apothecary can furnish, so diluted as to be used with safety. This should be done an hour before using the Acoustic Drops; then apply them by dropping 5 to 10 drops into the ear, and stop the ear, with a little cotton wool. Repeat this night and morning. The soap and water should be occasionally used in the meantime, at least half an hour before using the drops.

TESTIMONIALS.

London, August 27, 1830.

This is to certify, that I have known Dr. J. Seguine intimately for some years. His character as a man of honor and strict integrity, is unexceptionable; and I can bear witness to the great efficacy attributed to his Acoustic Drops by those who have used them. I do not believe he would offer to the public any medical

School for Young Ladies.

THE REV. EDWD. WINTHROP AND LADY (formerly Miss Aspinwall) would inform their friends and the public, that they have opened a SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, in the large and commodious session room of the Mc'Chord Church, next door to the Episcopal Church. The Latin, Greek and Hebrew Languages, and the higher English Branches, will be taught by Mr. Wintrop, French, Drawing, Painting, Music, and all kinds of Ornamental Needle-work, by Mrs. Wintrop. There will be in the course of the whole year, forty-four weeks of instruction, and eight weeks of vacation. Each quarter will consist of 11 weeks, exclusive of vacation, and will commence for each pupil at the time of her entering the School. No scholar will be taken for a period less than a quarter, and the payment of tuition will be expected from each pupil in the middle of her quarter.

TERMS.—For English Branches and Ornamental Needle Work, \$8 per quarter.

Drawing and Painting, 5 "

Music, 18 "

French & Ancient Languages, (for each language,) 5 "

Lex. Sept. 26, 1839—39-1f

George R. McKee,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

LANCASTER, Ky.

WILL attend punctually to all business confided to him in the county of Garrard and the adjoining counties. Collections attended to throughout the State. June 6, 1839—23-1f

JOHN J. MC CALL,
Attorney at Law.

WILL practice in the Fayette Courts. The collection of non-residents' claims promptly attended to. His Office is on Main street, in the front rooms over the Tailor's shop of Mr. Thomas Rankin, opposite to the Lexington Library.

Lexington, K. Nov 26, 1838—48-1y

DR. DAVID WALKER respectfully informs the citizens of Lexington and its vicinity, that he has located himself permanently in Lexington, and will attend with promptness and fidelity to all calls in his profession. He may be found at Dr. B. W. Dunley's Shop.

April 17, 1839. 16-1f

Dried Peaches,
20 BUSHELS dried peaches peeled,
30 " " unpeeled,
Just received and for sale, by

JOHN B. TILFORD,
No. 41, Main street.

October 3, '39—40-1f

\$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living four miles from Lexington, Ky., on the Tato's Creek road, about the 20th of August, a Negro Man named SPENCER, about 23 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, straight and well made, of dark color, although not a jet black, talks quick when spoken to, had on a blue cloth frock coat, white pantaloons, and fur hat; the remainder of his clothes were left at my house. He was lately purchased from Mr. Horace Buckner of Bowling Green, Ky. and will probably attempt to make his way to that place, or Louisville to Mr. Samuel Dickinson's where he formerly lived.

If the above slave is taken out of Kentucky, the above reward, or if in the State \$50, will be paid, on his delivery at my house.

B. A. ATCHISON.

Lexington, Ky. September 9, 1839—37-1f

The Advertiser, Louisville, and Gazette, Bowling Green, will insert 3t.

"WESTERN WORLD" PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE.

THIS Printing office is offered for sale. It is a very extensive and complete one; embracing every thing necessary for printing and publishing, in the best style, and to any amount, which may be required, by the business of this country—which is very considerable. All the materials are nearly new, and of the best quality; as may be inferred from the appearance of this paper, and from the many beautiful specimens of Job Printing which are done in the office. And in addition to those already on hand, a handsome lot of new Type, Cuts, &c. are daily expected from Cincinnati. The whole establishment will be sold on the most favorable and accommodating terms—as to time and place. The purchaser will be desired to complete the present Advertising and Subscription engagements of the paper; and will, thereby, be at once afford business and circulation, and secured in the patronage of the office. As will be seen in the "World," its advertising is very good. Its subscription list is fair, and increasing daily; and one great excellence and advantage in it is—they have all paid the cash. The Job Printing patronage will of course, depend upon the care, promptness, and skill of the mechanical department of the office.

Early applications are desired.

BROTHER JONATHAN.

THE LARGEST NEWSPAPER IN THE WORLD.

THE proprietors of this mammoth sheet—the "Great Western" among the newspapers—have the pleasure of announcing before the reading public a weekly periodical containing a greater amount and variety of useful and entertaining miscellany, than is to be found in any similar publication in the world.

Each number of the paper contains as large an amount of reading matter as is found in volumes of ordinary literature, which cost \$2—and more than is contained in a volume of Irving's Columbus, or Bancroft's History of America, which cost \$3 a volume—and all for six cents a number, or Three Dollars a year.

BROTHER JONATHAN being a genuine Yankee, and thinking that some things can be done as well as others, is determined to present to his readers a Medley hitherto unrivaled by any other paper, of

Anecdotes Facetiae Quiddities
Amusements Geography Romances
Allegories History Religion
Accidents Jests Sports
Biography Learning Spectacles
Bon Mots Morality Sorrows
Conversations Marvels Sufferings
Crimes Music Tales
Dramatics News Trials
Drolleries Novelties Truths
Erratics Oratory Teachings
Essays Poetry Wisdom
Eloquence Philosophy Wit, Wor ders
&c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

The present number is a specimen of what this mammoth newspaper will contain, as well in the rarity and extent of its origin and located matter, as the style of its execution.

As a family newspaper, Brother Jonathan will be found to present attractions beyond any other.

"He comes, the herald of a noisy world, News from ALL NATIONS lumbering at his back."

The earliest intelligence, foreign and domestic, and the latest novelties in the literary world, will be promptly served up for the gratification of the reader.

Strictly neutral in politics, it will contain nothing in favor or against any party, and will as sedulously avoid any of the controversies which agitate the religious community. Strict morality, virtue, temperance, industry, good order, benevolence, and usefulness to our common country, and our fellow men, will be advocated in every page of Brother Jonathan.

TERMS OF BROTHER JONATHAN.

Three dollars a year in advance. For five dollars two copies of the paper will be sent one year, or one copy two years.

THE EVENING TATTLER is published every day at the same office, and is put to press at 12 o'clock meridian, in season for the great Northern, Eastern, and Southern mails, which all close at 2 o'clock, P. M.

All communications and letters should be addressed, Postage Paid, to GRISWOLD & COMPANY.

152 Nassau street, N. Y. City.

Sept. 25, 1839—39-1f

NEW AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF Fall and Winter Goods!

D. M. & E. W. CRAIG,

RE now receiving and opening, at their Store, opposite the Court-House door, an Elegant and extensive stock of carefully selected

Staple & Fancy dry Goods;

Among which will be found, in part, the following desirable articles, viz:

Super blue and black wool and piece dyed CLOTHS, some very fine, Green, brown and other Fancy Cloths, Black, green, brown and drab Beaver Ephalpum, Mohair and Flushing Cloths, for Over-Coats, a superior assortment,

Blue, black and fancy colored Cassimeres, plain, striped and plaid, Black, brown, mixed and other fancy Cassimeres, plain, striped and plaid,

Satin, Wellington, Valencia, Swansdown and Velvet Vestings, new style, Woolen, Merino and Cotton Shirts and Drawers, White, blue, green and red Mackinaw Blankets, Clay, Plaid, spotted and plain colored and white Flannels, French and American Prints and Calicoes, Satin, Velvet and Bombazine Stocks, plain and figured; Linen Bessoms and Collars, new style; Silk, Gingham and Cotton Umbrellas;

Super Linen Cambrie and Silk Handkerchiefs, for ladies and gentlemen; Zephyr, Crucial patterns for fancy work, Darning and knitting Yarns, assorted colors; Embroidered, figured and plain Muslin de Lanes, Shalys and Shallicets,

Embroidered, figured and plain Satins, Repps, Gros de Nap and Poplin Silks,

French, English and German Merinos, Adelaid and other Cloths, for ladies cloaks and riding dresses;

Bonnet, Sash and Bell Ribbons, assorted;

A Splendid Assortment of French Needle Work, Such as Caper, Collars, Ruffing, Edging, insertions and Infants Dresses;

Embroidered, plaid and plain Merino, Cashmire, Camel's hair, Nett and Woolen Shawls and Huds., Splendid embroidered Silk Shawls and Mantillas, Black and fancy Kidd, Thibet, Silk and Mohair Gloves and Mitts, Plain and ribbed Silk, Merino, Lamb's Wool and Mohair Hose and Hail Hose,

A superior lot of Trimmings, for ladies dresses and riding habits, such as Fringe, Lace, Buttons, Silk Cord, Braiding, Quilling Sheen Cord, &c.

Gentlemen's superior Otter, Beaver, Nutria, Cooney, Musk-rat, and Sealskin CAPS; FUR COLLARS; A superior lot of Water-Proof and Finc

Boots and Shoes,

For Gentlemen and Boys, and a splendid lot of Satin and Lasing Garter Boots and Shoes, Fur Lined and Quilted; Bonnets; Travelling Baskets; Pen and Pocket Knives, of Rogers & Woosterholm make a superior article.—Also, a large lot of Negro Jans, Socks, Gloves and Caps, with a great variety of other articles, too tedious to enumerate, which we promise to sell by Wholesale or Retail.

A general invitation is extended to all purchasers to call and view our Stock—our city patrons and friends are particularly requested not to buy elsewhere, until they have given us a call. To our country friends and customers, we will pledge them that we will sell them Goods as low as any house in the city, and will give the highest market price for such articles as are commonly bartered for in our line. As we take great pleasure in showing our goods, we wish all to call and examine for themselves. D. M. & E. W. CRAIG.

September 12, 1839—37-1f

T. M. HICKY & W. B. REDD, ATTORNEYS at Law and Barristers, will, in future, practice in association. Their Office is on Main-street, between Frazer's corner and Brennan's Hotel.

Lex., April 19, 1839—16-1f

KENTUCKY STEAM HAT FACTORY,
No. 38, West Main-Street, corner of Main-Cross-Street, LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.

WILLIAM F. TODD,
[Successor to BAIN & TODD.]

CONTINUES in successful operation his unequalled facilities in the application of STEAM AND MACHINERY to the MANUFACTURE of HATS, which he hopes will at all times enable him to supply his customers and all who may desire to purchase, either at WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, with every variety of FUR and SILK HATS.

The most desirable and fashionable article the market affords.

Just received, the Philadelphia and New York Winter Fashions for 1838 and 9, for Gentlemen's Hats December 27, 1838—52-50 to 100.

LEXINGTON, August 8, 1839—16-1f

WILLIAM ALLISON,
BO OT AN SHOE MAKER,

RETURNS his thanks for the encouragement here-

tofore received in the line of his business, and takes this method of informing his friends and the public in general, that he continues the said business on Upper street, between Norton's apothecary shop and the market-house; where he will be always ready to serve customers with work of the best quality. He also announces, that he has lately received a choice supply of Eastern Work, selected for himself, consisting of Boots, Bootes and Shoes of every description, being a regular assortment for this market. He would ask his friends and all wishing to be served in his line, to call and examine his stock, as he feels confident they cannot be surprised.

RICHARD OWENS,

Main street, opposite Brennan's Hotel.

N. B. In addition to his Eastern and French work, he would inform the public that every description of BOOTS and SHOES are manufactured on the shortest notice and most favorable terms.

Lexington, July 25, 1839—30-1f

Boot and Shoe Manufactory.

R. OWENS would most respectfully inform the citizens of Lexington and the public generally, that he is now receiving, and intends to keep constantly on hand, a large assortment of DOUBLE SOLE FRENCH BOOTS—and also a large lot of CORK suitable for manufacturing Cork Sole Boots and Shoes. Also a large assortment of coarse Men's and Children's Brogans, all of which will sell low for Cash, as any other house in the city. He invites the public to call and examine his stock, as he feels confident they cannot be surprised.

TERMS OF SALE.—One third in three months, and the residue in one and two 3 cars from the day of sale, the purchaser executing bonds with approved security, to have the force and effect of replevin bonds, but not to bear interest till due.

LEXINGTON, August 8, 1839.

TERMS OF SALE.—One third in three months, and the residue in one and two 3 cars from the day of sale, the purchaser executing bonds with approved security, to have the force and effect of replevin bonds, but not to bear interest till due.

LEXINGTON, August 8, 1839.

TERMS OF SALE.—One third in three months, and the residue in one and two 3 cars from the day of sale, the purchaser executing bonds with approved security, to have the force and effect of replevin bonds, but not to bear interest till due.

LEXINGTON, August 8, 1839.

TERMS OF SALE.—One third in three months, and the residue in one and two 3 cars from the day of sale, the purchaser executing bonds with approved security, to have the force and effect of replevin bonds, but not to bear interest till due.

LEXINGTON, August 8, 1839.

TERMS OF SALE.—One third in three months, and the residue in one and two 3 cars from the day of sale, the purchaser executing bonds with approved security, to have the force and effect of replevin bonds, but not to bear interest till due.

LEXINGTON, August 8, 1839.

TERMS OF SALE.—One third in three months, and the residue in one and two 3 cars from the day of sale, the purchaser executing bonds with approved security, to have the force and effect of replevin bonds, but not to bear interest till due.

LEXINGTON, August 8, 1839.

TERMS OF SALE.—One third in three months, and the residue in one and two 3 cars from the day of sale, the purchaser executing bonds with approved security, to have the force and effect of replevin bonds, but not to bear interest till due.

LEXINGTON, August 8, 1839.

TERMS OF SALE.—One third in three months, and the residue in one and two 3 cars from the day of sale, the purchaser executing bonds with approved security, to have the force and effect of replevin bonds, but not to bear interest till due.

LEXINGTON, August 8, 1839.

TERMS OF SALE.—One third in three months, and the residue in one and two 3 cars from the day of sale, the purchaser executing bonds with approved security, to have the force and effect of replevin bonds, but not to bear interest till due.

LEXINGTON, August 8, 1839.

TERMS OF SALE.—One third in three months, and the residue in one and two 3 cars from the day of sale, the purchaser executing bonds with approved security, to have the force and effect of replevin bonds, but not to bear interest till due.

LEXINGTON, August 8, 1839.

TERMS OF SALE.—One third in three months, and the residue in one and two 3 cars from the day of sale, the purchaser executing bonds with approved security, to have the force and effect of replevin bonds, but not to bear interest till due.

LEXINGTON, August 8, 1839.

TERMS OF SALE.—One third in three months, and the residue in one and two 3 cars from the day of sale, the purchaser executing bonds with approved security, to have the force and effect of replevin bonds, but not to bear interest till due.

LEXINGTON, August 8, 1839.

TERMS OF SALE.—One third in three months, and the residue in one and two 3 cars from the day of sale, the purchaser executing bonds with approved security, to have the force and effect of replevin bonds, but not to bear interest till due.

LEXINGTON, August 8, 1839.

TERMS OF SALE.—One third in three months, and the residue in one and two 3 cars from the day of sale, the purchaser executing bonds with approved security, to have the force and effect of replevin bonds, but not to bear interest till due.

LEXINGTON, August 8, 1839.

TERMS OF SALE.—One third in three months, and the residue in one and two 3 cars from the day of sale, the purchaser executing bonds with approved security, to have the force and effect of replevin bonds, but not to bear interest till due.

LEXINGTON, August 8, 18